NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

Vol. XXVI No. 8,049.

WASHINGTON. THE MENATE DEBATE OF THE TARIFF BILL-ANOTHER SCRNE IN THE HOUSE—THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL-EPEECH OF MR. MORRILL ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION -THE GOLD AND TAX BILLS-MR. BANDALL'S SINKING PUND BILL-THE CURB ON THE SUPREME COURT-

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

WARRINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wade introduced a bill to take the appointment of United States Marsh'ala from the President and give it to the Supreme Court. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Conration of the Tariff bill was recumed of 1 oblock Mr. Gringes led off in a savage attack on the Protectionists, and the public journals that advocate this cause. His idea seemed to be that the honest and high-mirded people of the country are all on his side and that those who disagree with him are a set of arrand knaves, whe will bear watching. This part of his speech was interesting to listen to, and if the Iowa Senator had closed his portfolio and quietly resume his seat just here, and omitted the rest of his speech, he would not have persuaded his audience so entirely he did by pursuing a different course, that his forte is not political economy. There was little progress made on the bill to-day. Three amendments, out of a great many that were offered, were adopted, one putting books, maps, and charts, imported for public colleges and libraries, on the free list, another increasing the duty on linseed and linseed oil, and another allowing a drawback on certain articles when exported. Toward the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Sprague denounced the bill as exactly the reverse of what Mr. Grimes had defined it. The debate commenced with the declaration of Mr. Grimes that the bill was a robbery of the people for the benifit of manufacturers, and closed with the assertion from Mr. Sprague that it was destructive to the manufacturers for the benefit of the importers.

The House to-day was the scene of unusual interest The morning papersa nnounced that Mr. Stevens, was to address the House at length on his Reconstruction bill, and a vote was to be reached. In accordance with this announcement, crowds of people visited the Capitol, and long before the hour of assembling the galleries were packed, one-third of those present being ladies. The morning hour was consumed in debating the question of granting Agricultural College lands to the States lately in rebellion. During the debate a couple of exciting scenes occurred. Col. Stokes of Tennessee was making a brief speech, advocating Tennessee's right to a share of the lands, when Mr. Le Blond, the funny man of the Jack Rogers' side of the House, interrupted him, Stokes, and cast up to him the "Duncan letter," in which Stokes, at the commencement of the Rebellion, called Mr. Lincoln a tyrant. Stokes, who is by no means a polished orator, but who speaks with great earnestness, replied very quickly to Le Blond that he (Stokes) wrote the letter a day or so before the Rebels fired on the flag, and that when that was done, he immediately entered the Union army, and fought two or more years to purge himself of the contents of the letter, and he thought that if Mr. e Blond had done the same thing, he might now have been purged of his Copperhead proclivi-This was said in such a sarcastic manne as to draw forth applause from both those on the floor and in the galleries. This little scene had hardly subsided when Judge Kelley spoke a few moments on the bill, and during his remarks charged President Johnson with usurpation of his powers. Col. Cooper of Tennessee, who for a long time occupied the position of Private Secretary to Mr. Johnson, replied to Judge Kelley, stating that his charge against the President was false. Before Judge Kelley could reply, several members obtained the floor, When they had finished, Kelley rose and asked Cooper to repeat his words. Kelley got up and said that "If he, the gentleman (meaning Kelley), said the President was nsurper, he lies!" Kelley then, a little excited, reiterated his charge of usurpation, and said that Mr. Cooper was a fit man to defend the President from the charge, for at the time of the confidant, and a party to the usurpation. Cooper then told Kelley he lied again if he charged him with receiving the President's money. Kelley again reterated the charge, and said it was not Johnson's ney, but the money of the Government. At this point Cooper jumped up in an excited manner, and was about replying, when a point of order was raised and sustained by the Speaker, thus putting an end to the affair. This matter lasted only a short while, but created intense excitement. Kelley is a good talker, and uses gentlemanly language. Cooper, on the other hand, is no talker, but impresses one as being of the number that would as lief fight as eat. When these scenes had ended, Mr. Steven's Reconstruction bill was caffed up, and Mr. Raymond made an hour's speech on the subject. His remarks were listened to with attention, but, as usual, were of such a nature as not to be easily comprehended, and he was generally so long in getting to a point, that he failed to impress his listeners with the force he might otherwise have done. He took ground against the bill, and talked questioning the right of Congress to pass it. Judge Shellabarger of Ohio followed Raymond in a most excellent speech. He made a strong appeal in favor of a recognition of the rights of the negro, and favored the pending bill, or rose, and to the utter disappointment of the immense crowds present, stated he would not make a speech, as he saw the majority of the House was against the bill, and he would relieve any further delay of legislation by to-morrow, moving to lay the bill on the table. was Mr. Stevens's intention to have made a sgeach in support of his bill, but he is in such feeble health that he did not dare venture the fatigue ann excitement. It is thought that the bill will not be tabled,

but will be passed with some modifications. The Senate Finance Committee had under consid eration to-day the Gold bill, but without coming to any conclusion, and the bill was postponed until to morrow, when it will receive a favorable report.

Randall's bill substituting legal tenders for Nations bank notes and establishing a sinking fund, was again under consideration to-day by the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill having been presented, printed, and recommitted to the Committoe, it was carefully considered at length, and Mr. Randall was authorized to report it to the Honse. Mr. Randall intends to move its early consideration. It will give rise to considerable debate, as it will be opposed by a large number of members who are favorable to the present National banking system and against any change. Two members of the Committee, who are in favor of the principle of the bill, will probably oppose it when it comes up for consideration. The vote in Committee was 5 in favor of, and 8-namely, Representatives Pomeroy, Hooper and Defrees against the bill One member was abesnt. The Honse Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day greed to report the Senate bill indemnifying the

railroads. It is said that Gen. Thomas, in turning over the lar e amount of railroad property to the Rebel owr sers immediately after the collapse of the Rebellica, did so under express orders from President

The Spanish Government is understood to have re seived very kindly the overtures of the Secretary of State for mediation in the South American war. That Government, however, had no official information of the result of the previous tender of media-

tion made by Great Britain and France. The Committee on Invalid Pensions, through Mr. Perham, its Chairman, made a report to-day on the House Pension bill referred to, from which it appears the Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to the question as to what amount of money will be required to give pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and to the widows of such as are deceased, who are in necessitons circumstances, says 527,654 soldiers were enlisted, and 206.916 served 60 days or more Three-eighths of this last number were supposed to b alive in 1858. The number of surviving widows is estimated at 23,196; this makes the total number of survivors 134,588, but it must be remembered that the table leaves out of the estimate 147,200 soldiers who served only one month, and 85,538 who served over one month, but assumed to be less than 60 days, which would add, by the same calculation as in the table, 87,277 soldiers, and 18,182 widows, making a grand total of 239,997 as alive in 1859. The bill under consideration gives pensions to all alike, irrespective of the length of service. The Commis sioner estimates that the total amount of pensions for eight years would be \$77,760,000. This includes only the amount to be paid to pensioners under the bill. Add to this the expense of disbursement, at \$150,000 per annum for eight years, \$1,200,000, and \$300,000 estimated for extra expense in the Pension Bureau for say five years, \$1,500,000, and the aggregate is \$80, 400,000: \$17,280,000 of which would be due in 1867. Should the bill become a law, the expenditures would, in the opinion of the Committee, be much larger than this estimate. From the facts presented, the Committee come to the following conclusion Whole number of officers, soldiers, and sailers, who would be entitled to pensions under this bill, 150,000; annual expenditure, \$14,400,000; aggregate expenditure, from average of 12 years, \$172,800,000; Commissioner's estimate for expense of agents, \$1,200,000; extra expense for Pension Bureau, for say five years, \$15,000, making an aggregate of \$175,500,000. The Committee commend the several facts reported to the consideration of the House.

The War Department has directed the immediate forwarding of troops to Forts Caspar and Phil. Kearney, Dakotah Territory, and to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to protect settlers and emigrants, and to prevent the recurrence of the recent Indian ontrages in that country. The troops, which will number about 600, are intended to fill up the regiments already on duty at the points named.

The National Academy of Science is in session at the Capitol, Prof. Henry in the Chair. Distinguished scientific gentlemen from various parts of the country are present. The time to-day is devoted to the reception and reading of reports on different scientific subjects.

Leonard Huyek, late President of the exploded Merchants' National Bank, has been committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of \$20,000 to answer to the indictment stated to have been found against him. Some few persons offered to become security but were refused by the Court.

Speaker Colfax's reception to-night was, as heretofore, attended by very many vigitors, including persons of high official position. There was likewise a fine display of fashion.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

BY TRIBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1867.

PETITIONS—SMUGGLING.

Petitions were presented and referred for increased tariff; for the increase of the pay of officers; and against the curtailment of the currency.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill supplementary to the act to

Mr. MORKILL (Rep., Me.), roll the Commerce of Commerce, reported the bill supplementary to the act to prevent and punish stategiling (which was published in yesterday's proceedings), and which was considered by analimous consent and passed.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) called up the bill recently introduced to grant aid for the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad. It grants the right of way through public lands, and gives the Company every alternate section of land on its route, and is in general terms similar to other Bailroad bills in its provisions.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, as he wished to examine it.

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consideration of the bill until to-merrow, as he wished to examine it.

Mr. CONNESS said he had no objection to that, and it was postponed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to know if any officers appointed under the regular army bill of last Summer have failed to join their regiments; if so to furnish their names, rank, and regiment, with the cathes why they have not joined their command.

A NEW-JERSEY SENATOR SWORN IN.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N.J.) presented the credentials and certificates of election of Frederick T. Freilinghnysen, chosen by the Legislature of New-Jersey to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wright. Mr. Freilinghnysen has up to this time held his seat by appointment of Gov. Ward. He came forward and took the oath of office under his acceptatials.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the act providing a temporary government for the Territory of Montans, which defines the powers of the Probate Courts of the Territory, and legalizes the acts of the second and third Sessions of the Legislative Assembly, until approved or disapproved by the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved by the Legislature; but that none of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved by the Legislature; but that none of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved by the Legislature; but that none of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved by the Legislature; but that none of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved by the Legislature; but that none of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved of the provides for the Supreme Court of the United States from the Supreme Court of the Unit

preëmption laws. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

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The Jenner Lands Appropriation Bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), from the Finance Committee, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, with but few amendments. It adds for the temporary clerks in the Treasury Department \$50,000, with authority for the classification of the same by the Secretary; and for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Statistics, \$4,000; for facilitating telegraphing between the Atlantic and Pacific, \$40,000. The section appropriating money to pay the increased compensation voted by the House during the XXXIXth Congress to its clerks, &c., is stricken out, and a section added increasing the pagof the watchmen at the Treasury Department after July 1, 1807, to \$600.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill to provide for the allotment of the members of the Supreme Court, among the Circuits, and for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; which authorizes the Chief-Justice to make allotments as above, during the recess, the Chief-Justice to continuo until the next session of the Supreme Court; and further provides for the appointment of a Marshal by the Court, on nomination of the Chief-Justice, at a salary of \$3,500, and defines the duties of said Marshall sale, that the Supreme Court shall appoint a United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, in place of such officer now appointed by the President.

The Tarriff bill came up at 1 o'cleck.

agreed to report the Senate bill indemnifying the States of Maine and Massachusetts under the Ashburton Treaty. The amount involved is between \$500,000 and \$500,000. It is an old claim, having been before Congress in different forms for many years.

A special meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has been called for to-morrow, to consider the Mexican question.

The Ways and Means Committee had another protectionists have already poured out the vials of their wrath against any man who opposes it. Threats of political outsides the Mexican question.

The Ways and Means Committee had another protected session to-day to consider the Tax bill. They have nearly completed the list of small articles. They will take the leading articles in a day or two and dispose of them.

Mr. Boutwell's bill passed by the House yesterday will call forth a sharp and general debate in the Senate, and though it may pass that body it will be difficult to get a two-third vote in the event of a veto, which is certain to be sent in.

Gen. George H. Thomas is here, for the purpose of testifying before the special committee who are interests of the country, not satisfied with the enormous profit of the last six years, are determined, at whatever to make a satisfied with the enormous profit of the last six years, are determined, at whatever the means that two or three large manufacturing interests of the country, not satisfied with the enormous profit of the last six years, are determined, at whatever the manufacturing interests of the country, not satisfied with the enormous profit of the last six years, are determined, at whatever the means that the open placed that the people, with more translations of the last six years, are determined, at whatever the manufacturing interests of the last six years, are determined, at whatever the means that the general debate in the Senate which has been and the profit of the last six years, are determined, at whatever the manufacturing interests of the last six years, are determined, at whatever

conscious of the interested motives of their own actions, they cannot conceive it possible that they should act from different motives. Knowing the venality of their own editors, they cannot think of such a thing as an indeeditors, they cannot think of such a thing as an inde-pendent, manly American editor. This mad-dog cry of "British gold" and interested motives passes by me like the idle wind. Mr. Grimes then proceeded to examine and condemn the details of the bill. It was not, he said a bill to raise revenue. It would decrease the revenue and destroy the commerce of the country. It would in jure the agriculturists it pretended to protect. It was unjust to the agricultural interests of the West. It pro-tected wool manufacturers, but operated against woo growers.

growers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grimes's speech the question was upon the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to put books, maps, and charts imported for the use of public and college libraries, literary secieties, &c., upon the free list.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) opposed the amendment upon the ground that taxes should be borne by all slike in times like the present.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) advocated the amendment; under the existing laws the provision was already in force.

force.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 23 Yeas to 18 Nays.

Mr. SUMNER Coffered an amendment to put maps tharts, and engravings executed prior to 1840, on the free

Mr. SUMNER said these articles could not come in com-Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said that the Committee and made a difference in the tariff on those articles man-factured before the year 1849. They had put a low rate f duty upon them, but were not willing to let them in

ree of charge.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) was opposed to the exmption of luxuries, while the necessaries of life were so heavily taxed.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) would like to have the country in the enjoyment of the exemption contained in Mr. Sumner's amendment, but he could not yote for it while the country had to be taxed, as now, to pay the expenses

Simmer's amendment, this he could not yole for it while the country had to be taxed, as now, to pay the expenses of the Government.

The amendments were disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by placing books published prior to 1840 on the free list.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) opposed the amendment. He was opposed to any exemptions.

CONFIRENCE COMSITTEE ON THE FENSION AGENT BILL.

The disagreement of the House on the Senate's amendment to the bill, in relation to the appointment of pension agents, was amounced. The Senate insisted and agreed to the Conference Committee called for by the House.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE TARRIF RILL—ADSOURNMENT. Mr. SUMNER'S amendment to the Tariff bill was discussed by Messrs. FESSENDEN, TURNER, and others, and was fiben disagreed to, by a vote of 5 Yeas to 32 Nays.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by placing scientific and mathematical instruments and apparatus, imported in good faith for any public, scientific, or collegiate institution, on the free list. It was disagreed to.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Rep., Iowa) moved to amend the bill by reducing the duty on Imber used for fencing purposes. He isse not yet made up his mind, he said, how he should vote upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) hoped to see the duty on insider increased instead of reduced. Lamber was the product of labor and could not be sufficiently protected under the existing tariff.

The amendment of Mr. Kirkwood was disagreed to.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohle) moved to increase the duty on linseed or fiax seed from 16 cents in the printedbill to 23 cents per bushel, and spoke in favor of his amendment as necessary to the protection of the agricultural interests.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) said that it was his intention to move to amend so as to make the duty on linseed of 22.

Mr. FSESENDEN spoke at some length against the printed of 22.

istead of 23. Mr. FESSENDEN spoke at some length against the pro-osed amendments, defending the provisions of the bill a reported by the Committee on the subject. Mr. WADE resumed the floor in advocacy of the amendent. Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) opposed any increase in the

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) opposed any increase in the duty on lineacd.

After further debate by Messars FESSENDEN, SHER-MAN (Rep., Ohio), and FRELINGHUYSEN, the amendment of Mr. Wade was disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moyed to amend by increasing the duty on lineacd or flax seed to 20 cents per bushel, and on lineacd of from 23 to 30 cents per gallon.

This was debated by Messrs. WILLIAMS and CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) (Rep., N. J.) Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) called for a division on Mr. Frenghuysen's amendment. Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) said this was a commercial

tariff made in the interest of the importers. Instead of an income there was a reduction of 25 per cent from the present tariff on cotton goods, and a similar reduction on linen goods. He said he was here to denounce this tariff as a commercial tariff, and a reduction instead of an in-Mr. FESSENDEN said it was a queer kind of a community the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen was adopted.
Mr. DLXON (Dem., Conn.) moved to add fire arms and shovels to the Est Section, so as to allow a drawback on

these articles when exported.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock p. m., adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMES F. TRACY WANTED, Mr. HALE, (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee

Mr. HALE, (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Retrenchment, offered a resolution directing the Sergeautat-Arms to present before the bar of the Homee James F. Tracy, who had been duly summoned to appear and teatify before that Committee, but had refused or neglected to do so; which was adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—CIRCUIT COURT.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill for the holding of a United States Circuit Court in Eric, Pa.; which was referred to the Juciciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. DEFREES (Rep., Ind.), the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the free list wagons, wagonoles, harness, common bedsteads, chairs and tables.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohlo gave notice that he would, to-morrow or Saturday, report the Bounty bill, and ask to have it put on its passage.

1812 PENSIONS—DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report to accompany a bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, which was ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Ill.), it was or-

sons, made a report to accompany a bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, which was ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Ill.), it was ordered that all documents printed by order of the present Congress, and actually ready for distribution before the first Monday of December next, shall be distributed, as heretofore, to the nembers of the present Congress.

THE ACHICULTURAL COLLEGE ACT IN TENNESSEE.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Agricultural College Act to Tennessee.

Mr. LE BLOND (Dem., Ind.) did not see why there should be an exception made in favor of Tennessee, or why all the States lately in Rebellion should not be embraced within the provisions of the bill.

Mr., MAYNAKD (Rep., Tenn.) protested against his State being put on a comparison with the States that are not represented in Congress. It stood upon an entirely different footing, legally, morally, and politically.

Mr. STOKES (Rep., Tenn.) also took the floor in defense of Tennessee, referring to the action of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday in striking out of the Constitution and laws the word "white," and placing colored people on the same political footing as either citizens. The Government of Tennessee was now in the hands of her loyal people, and, by the God who made him, it would be kept there. (Manifestations of applause.)

Mr. LEBLOND inquired on which side the gentleman (Mr. Stokes) stood in view of the Duncan letter, in which he had declared that he was for the patriot Davis and against the tyrant Lincoln?

Mr. TOKKES replied that that letter was the only word of his that any man can put his finger on as evidence that he had ever deviated from the track. That letter was written on the 10th of May, and on the 12th of May he (Stokes) took the stump in favor of Lincoln and the Government. He had fought out of the

perhead connections. [Appendix galleries.]

The SPEAKER lectured the spectators in the crowded galleries, and instructed the Assistant Doorkeepers to rendeve any persons who manifested approbation or dissent. He also hoped the members themselves would set a good example to the galleries. The respect due to the House must be observed both by members and spectations. Mr. STOKES resumed his remarks in the direction in which he had been speaking when the interruption took place, but Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) made the point of order that the discussion was not pertinent to the

place, but Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Omo) made the point of order that the discussion was not pertinent to the issue.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.
Mr. STOKES, thus cut off in his oratory, contented himself with announcing that when the time for action came again, he would be found on the same side and in the saddle again, as he had been for over two years, land he did not care how soon the time should come.

["Bosh!" sneered RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) scornfully, on the Democratic side of the House.]
The debate continued, and the joint resolution was supported by Mesers. BIDWHLL (Rep., Cal.), DONNELLY (Rep., Minn.), GRINNELL (Rep., Iowa), KELLEY, (Rep., Pa.) and COOPER (Dem., Tenn.).

Mr. DONNELLY moved an amendment in the shape of a proviso that the land granted should be held by the State of Tennessee subject to the condition that no person should ever be employed as a professor or teacher in such agricultural College who ever held military or civil office under the Confederate Government, or under the Rebel State Government of Tennessee. Adopted.

After the previous question was seconded, five minutes were allowed to Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.), who favored the extension of the bill to all the States of the South.

Mr. COOPER in noticing a remark of Mr. Kelley denouncing Andrew Johnson as a usurper, said, that if he were permitted by parliamentary decorum he would reply to lim in the language of Marmion: "Lord Angus thou hast led."

Mr. KELLEY (who appears not to have heard the words of Mr. Cooper) rose after Mr. Chanler had sat down, and

itim in the language of Marmion: "Lord Angus thou hast a lied."

Mr. KELLEY (who appears not to have heard the words of Mr. Cooper) rose after Mr. Chanier had sat down, and said that he had been informed by those sitting around him that the gentleman from Tennessee had made some offensive allusion to him. That gentleman was, while the usurpation was being plotted, the confidential and paid agent of the usurper. He knew all the secrets of the usurpation, and if conscience had not been extinguished in him, it would not permit him to deny the charge he (Kelley) had made of usurpation.

Mr. COOFER replied: I was the confidential friend of the President of the United States, and I glory in the fact, but not one dollar of his money has been handled by me, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania says I was the paid agent of Mr. Johnson, he lies again. [Sensation.]

The SFEAKER hooked with his hammer and called him to order.

Mr. KELLEY—I know it was not Andrew Johnson's own money that the member from Tennessee handled; it was our money; the money of the people of the United States. The member from Tennessee was a member of Mr. Johnson's household, and was paid for his services, but It will not bandy words with him.

this discussion was not in order, having no reference to the subject before the House.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and this personal altereation was stopped.

The joint resolution was then passed without a division, and Mr. Donnelly's amendment had been adopted by a vote of 114 to 35.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL. The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr.

Stevens's Reconstruction bill. Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N. Y.) proceeded to address the House. He held that some aspects of the great controversy had been practically settled by the the synchron expressions of public sentiment, through the press, through congress, through public assembles and the press, through congress, through public assembles and the press, through congress of the process of the process of the congress of the public sentiment, through the press, through the conditions. He himself concurred in the Pressdent's opinion as to the restoration of those States, and he, still thought that if that course had been taken in the early period of the discussion it would have conduced largely to beal all the troubles of the body politic. But because he had believed that to be the hest policy then, he does not present that a physician who had prescribed a gargle for a sore throat at an early stage of the trouble should continue that treatment after the disease had assumed a serrous aspect. Mr. Raymond then proceeded to examine the principal points in Mr. Stevene's bill and Mr. Ashloy's substitute lie held that the governments organized in the Releistates were actually existing de factor governor of society there. The Government of the Craw of Russia or the King of Dahomey was better for the people of the Southern Territory than no government at all, which would give no additional protection to life and property in the South, because it would depend for its expression of the bill which declares that any abrogation or change of the conditions imposed would cause a forceful to the constitution of the superior of the constitution of the superior of the constitution were also ball to do not change of the conditions imposed would cause a forceful to the constitution of the superior of the constitution of the superior of the constitution of the superior of the constitution. The asent fully to the declaration of Judge Conhing of New York. On the date of the constitution of Judge Conhing that he had belonged the public and the public of the constitutio

with reference to it, and would to-morrow call it up, a move to lay it on the table.

nis mind, he should relieve the House of any question with reference to it, and would te-morrow call it up, and move to lay it on the table.

THE COTTON TAX—MILITA DISCIPLINE.
On motion of Mr. TRIMBLE (Den., Ky.) the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on cotton; also allowing cotton to be removed to market without bond.

Mr. (PAINE (Rep., Wis.), from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill to provide for organizing and disciplining the militla, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

INVALID PENSION REPORT—EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.
Mr. LAFLIN (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensiona on the subject of the Soldiers of the War of 1812. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War relative to, the riot in Norfolk, Va., on the 18th of April, 1866. Also relating to the imprisonment of the Rev. Wm. Foucher, a missionary to the freedmen. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

PAFAL PROSCRIPTION OF PROTESTANTS.
On motion of Mr. DODGE (Rep., N. Y.) the President was requested to communicate information in reference to the removal of the Protestant church meeting at the American Embassy for Rome.

PETITION.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition numerously signed by manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics in Philadelphia, praying that the burden of taxation may be lessened, that the per cent tax on goods may be repealed, and that a drawback of three per cent per pound on cotton may be refunded to the manufacturers; that all articles of luxury not profused in the United States may be taxed, and that there may be speedy action on the part of Congress on the tariff and tax bill, so that the milis and factories may be in full operation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wellaker (Rep., Ohio) in the chair, and was addressed on the financial question by Mr. MORRIL

THE FENIANS.

THE TORONTO TRIALS-JAMES KING RELEASED AND THOMAS GALLAGHER CONVICTED.

вт таласкари то тив тизиче.
Токовто, Jan. 24.—The Fenian trials were resumed to-day before Judge Morrison. James King pleaded not guilty. He being a Southerner, much interest was manifested in his case by Southerners residing here. The jury were half aliens. Witness testified seeing prisoner at Fort Erie armed and acting as a picket near the Fenian forces. Gen Jubal Early, late of the Confederate service, gave evidence for the defense. It was not a military practice to place pickets near such a place, as that was only for the landing of the Fenians. The jury returned a readiet of not gaily. verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Gallagher was next tried and found guilty.
Sentence deferred.

THE ARMS SEIZED AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 24.-The arms seized last Summ Fenians, which were deposited at several points in Gen. Barry's Military District, have been appraised by the ordnance officers at over \$101,000. Honds to double that amount are being executed, when the arms will be delivered to the claimants.

CANADA. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.-The famous Halladay distillery ase closed to-day, after occupying two days. The Gov-

case closed to-day, after occupying two days. The Government sued Halladay to recover a large amount, which it was alleged he had defrauded Revenue. Verdict was given in favor of the Government for \$48,000.

FENIAN CLAIMS—THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The Government have taken prompt action respecting the claims for pensions resulting from the Fenian raid. Ninety-six pensions were granted to the widows and children, and in some cases to the mothers, of the volunteers killed and wounded in action, and liberal gratuities to those disabled.

If the Confederation bill undergoes any important alterations in the Imperial Parliamont, the Canadian Logislature will be convoked in April of May to approve such changes.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. ST THERERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24:- In the U.S. Supreme Court Washington, Jan. 22.—In the U.S. Supreme Court, to-day, the following cases were heard:
No. 118—Campbell, plaintiff-in-error, agt. City of Kencsha; municipal powers; argument concluded.
No. 119—Hamsbrough and Harden, appellants, agt. Peck; equity; submitted.
Nos. 120, 121 and 123—Bradley, claimant, agt. The Corn Exchange Inland Navigation and Fire Insurance Company. Woodworth, appellant, agt. Same. Second case, Admiralty collision. Argued.
No. 128—Maudo, Baum & Klauber, plaintiffs-in-errar, agt. The People of the United States in the Territory of Nevada; Territorial taxes; submitted.
No. 124—Townsend et al., plaintiffs-in-error, agt. Greeley; electment, submitted, on record with leave to counsel to file printed argument within fon days.
To-morroy is ready is see afters for Botions.

POLITICAL. THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE CONFIRMATION OF SENATOR COWAN. The following remonstrance has been sent to

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: We, the undersigned Representatives in Congre the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully request the Senate of the United States, no. . o confirm the appointment of the Hon. Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria. We make the request on the ground that we believe him to be unfit for the position by opinion and associations; that he would misrepresent those of his constituents in your own body, and that his appointment is totally repugnant to the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania.

T. STEVENS,
W. D. KELLEY,
S. F. WILSON,
J. M. BROOMALL,
U. MERCUR,
G. W. SCOFFELD.
T. William S. F. MILLER, C. O'NEILL, M. R. THAYER, W. H. KOONTZ, L. MYERS,

In addition to these T. Williams and C. V. Culver did not wish to sign the paper, but would vote against him if they were in the Senate.

INDIANA. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24 .- The joint resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution, passed the House of Representatives yesterday, having previously passed the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. MORTON. Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—The following message was received in the Senate Chamber this morning: To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: Having been elected to the office of United States Senator, I desire to express my deep sense of obligation for this high mark of your confidence and esteem. This election is more precious to me as an indorsement of my ad ministration, extending through nearly six years, than for the intrinsic value of the office which it confers. To the large body of friends who sastained me through difficulties by which I was surrounded during the dark and perious hours of the Rebellion, I am bound by sentiments of affection and graiffulde which will end only with my life. To the officers and soldiers of Indiana, whose devoted patriotism and heroic valor have shed so much luster upon the state and the nation, I return my heart felt thanks for their many manifestations of confidence and regard. My connection with them in their organization and support of the army will ever be the proudest period of my life. May the people hold them in grateful and affectionate remembrance. Our beloved State has entered upon a new career of growth, prosperity and honor. To your charge her interests are committed. You will see to it, I am sure, that they are carefully and wisely fostered, and that no reproach shall be brought upon her high character. Gov. Baker is able, patriotic and faithful, And, now, with a consciousness of having tried to do my duty, and with earnest prayers for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Indiana, I hereby resign into his hands, under the Constitution, the office of Governor.

O. P. Morrow, Executive Department. ministration, extending through nearly six years,

KANSAS.

THE LEGISLATURE-DEMOCRATIC MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

IN TREBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.-A special to The Democrat, from Topeka, says the Senate to-day defeated the bill for a Constitutional Convention.

A bill was introduced into the Senate providing for a Board of Emigration, and appropriating \$10,000 for a Board of Emigration, and appropriating \$10,000 for the publication of pamphlets, and the establishment of agenetics in the Eastern States and Europe.

All the members in the Legislature except one signed a request for Col. Blair, late the Johnson candidate for Congress, to go to Washington and assure the President that the late Senatorial contest was between Radicalism and Conservatism, in which the latter was defeated; but urging him to stand by his friends in Kansaa who will hered to him, and not allow a Radical to hold a Federal office. Col. Blair will start to-night.

Senators Pomeroy and Rose hold a reception at Lawrence to-night and another at Leavenworth to-morrow.

COLORADO. NEGROES DISQUALIFIED FOR JURORS.

BY TRIBURARY TO THE TRIBUNE.
St. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—A special to The Republican from St. Joe says an act for preventing negroes and mulatees from sitting on juries in Colorado was passed over a veto, by the Legislature. Gov. Cummings is en route to Washington.

MISSOURI.

THE LEGISLATURE.

BY TRESGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. St. Louis, Jan. 24.—Both Houses of the Legislature passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted in the United States service. Also instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to procure, if possible, the passage of an act giving the State militia the same bounty as received by other United States Vol-

> KENTUCKY. TPE SENATORSHIP.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 24.-In the Legislature today the ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Powell, 43; Harding, 47; Bristow, 40; Robin-

CRIME.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF-HIS THIEVING AND GAMING EXPERIENCES.

A few weeks ago the notorious thief and gambler George Gardner, alias "Dutch Heinrich," was arrested by one of the officers of the Broadway squad, on a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of grand larceny, in attempting to steal from Mr. James Rowe, a real estate agent residing in Third-ave., \$4,000 in gold, while the latter was leaving the Broadway Bank. Heinrich at the time made his escape, but was soon after arrested, as we have stated, by the above officer. Yesterday the officer met him on Broadway, and presenting a pistol to his head threatened if he did not at once surrender he would blow his brains out. The thier at once gave in, and was taken before Judge Russel, who committed him to the Tombs for trial. Heinrich is one of the most notorious thieves and gamblers in the country. Nearly a year ago Heinrich stole from the counter of the Bank of Commerce a bag containing \$10,000 in gold, the property of a depositor. He has been arrested on several occasions on suspicion of having been concerned in some of the recent heavy robbories occurring in the vicinity of the banks and brokers' offices down town. Thus far he has succeeded in escaping conviction, from some unexplained reason. He is also one of the most notorious and successful gamblers in the city. In fact, it is stated by those who know him well, that it is his ruling passion, and that his bold and often successful attempts at robbery are made for no other purpose than to procure funds wherewith to satisfy his appetite for gaming. A few nights since he won in an establishment on Broadway the sum of \$75,000, and it is stated has since lost every dollar of this large sum by the same means by which he gained it. warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, on a

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS. Early last Spring the woolen mills of Mr. David Oakes, at Bloomfield, were robbed of \$1,000 worth of cloth, and a reward of \$500 being offered for the arrest of cloth, and a reward of \$500 being offered for the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the goods, detective officers in various parts of the country have ever since been look-ing out for the burglars. A few days since Officer Haw-kins of Candon, and a New-York detective, succeeded in arresting a man named Thomas Schoffeld, who was em-ployed in the Candon Woolen Mills, and another named "Chippy," both of whom, on being closely questioned, admitted their guilt, and implicated two other men in New-York, named John Bloxom and Michael Burns. The two last named were also arrested, and the four were brought to Newark, and indicted. On being arraigned yesterday, the two first plead guilty, and the two New-Yorkers are to be tried next week.

CRIME IN BROOKLYN. John L. Sturgis, a young man employed in the fancy goods store of Frederick Loeser, No. 277 Fulton-st., fancy goods store of Frederick Loeser, No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, was yesterday sent to jail for 20 days, by Justice Cornwell, for appropriating to his own use funds belonging to his employer.

Edward B. Tims was arrested on Wednesday last, on complaint of Edward Thornton, esq., of No. 1,295 Fulton-ave.. Brooklyn. Mr. Thornton charges the prisoner with breaking into his store and stealing goods to the amount of \$150. The accused was brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, and locked up to await further trial.

BURGLARY ON STATEN ISLAND. On Wednesday afternoon the house of Daniel Cole.

at Centreville, Staten Island, was entered by burglars and robbed of silverware, jewelry, clothing and a gold watch of the value of about \$300. FORGERY. BY THIRGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—George E. Wood, who has been operating on an extensive scale in the confidence line in this city and vicinity, was arrested yesterday for passing a forged check for \$850 on the Blackstone Bank. He was at one time master of ambulances in the army.

Fall Defivery.

New-Haven, Jan. 24.—Information has reached here that the two men convicted has Fall at Danbury for robbing the Adams Express car at Norwalk last January, escaped from the Danbury Jall last night by digging a hole underneath their cell, below the wall of the prison, and thence to the outside. The orthogra have been making there to day by apprehend the prisoners.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. HAWLEY BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—OLIVER IF. PERRY FOR LIEU-TENANT-GOVERNOR-THE PLATFORM.

BY TREBURAPE TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 .- It was thought that the recent heavy snows would prevent a large attendance at the Republican State Convention to-day, but such proved not to be the fact, for early in the morning of yeserday crowds commenced coming in, and last night all the hotels were crowded to their utmost.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the members began to assemble.

at Music Hall, and were called to order by the Hon. H. H. Starkweather. Ex-Lieut-Gov. Roger Averilk was called as temporary chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Phelps opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Averill then spoke briefly on political affairs in the State. He said they had come in Convention to day to consider not only interests which affect the State, but those of the whole country. They would not discharge their duty acceptably to the people, unless they decide what shall be their course in regard to the great issues of the day. Therefshould go fforth from the Convention no uncertaint declaration. We ought, he said, to take a position abo which there could be no question as to where they stood either by the people of the State or country. They ought he said, to indorse the action of Congress, and to declare in favor of the claims of the laboring man.

The body of the house at this time was well filled, as were the galleries, and the Chairman stated that they were now ready to enter into permanent organization. A Committee was organized for that purpose, of one member from each Senatorial District. The Committee then retired for deliberation, and soon brought h their report, as follows:

their report, as follows:

President of the Concention—The Hop. E. R. Poster.

Vice-Presidents—Marshall Jewell, Wan. H. Thorapson,
Thos. Cowles, H. H. Bunnell, Chas. W. Gillette, Gen. E.
M. Lee, Richard H. Chappell, E. B. Allen, E. D. Brack
M. Lee, Richard H. Chappell, E. B. Allen, E. D. Brack
May, E. J. Alvord, Alvord Scott, Jas. D. Smith, Pavid
Gallup, Edward Aldridge, G. A. Hickox, Wm. Jay Roberts
A. A. Hotchkiss, B. T. Douglass, Henry Taintof, George
Eaton, Wm. Cummings.

The announcement of Mr. Foster as President was re-

ceived with great applause. Mr. Poster, on taking the chair, returned his the He was happily surprised to see so large a Convention ! view of the state of travel. He expressed the hope that they would do their whole duty. It belonged to the Republican party to carry the country through the present crisis, as they had during the late rebellion. The President has proved treacherous to the position he had occupied on his election, and had disappointed the had occupied on his election, and had disappointed the hopes of the loyal people. He stood in the way of healthy legislation, and gives joy to the enemies of the country by his acts. We could not receive back the Southern States until they had given some guarantee for the fature that they refused to do; hence the struggle of to-day. There were great difficulties in the in the way of the settlement of the questions of the day; and if the Republican party did its whole duty the thing would be accomplished. The Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates, after which the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate.

The Committee on Credentian Proceeded to nominate a candidate.

Mr. Hall of Hartford proposed, as condidate for Govers nor, the present incumbent, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. The name was received with load and prolonged applance. Some one moved that the nomination by made manimous by acclamation. This was done without a discenting voice. There was no other candidate in the field. Indeed, so popular is Gov. Hawley, and so quantimous the voice of the people in his favor, that it would have been useless for any one clee to enter the field against him.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Lieutenaut-Governor. For a time all was confusion. Many candidates for the office were proposed, and soveral withdrawn. A motion to adjourn for dinner strew the house into an uproar. A vote was taken and the most tion lost. The ballot for Lieutenant-Governor than proceeded. The whole vote cast was 256, of which Oliver H. Perry of Fairfield received 113 votes, whereupon be was declared nominated by acclamation.

A formal vote was taken for a candidate for Secretary of State, and William T. Eimer of Middletown, received fit votes, and William T. Eimer of Middletown, received fit votes, and William T. Eimer of Hampton, was chesen. The Hon. Henry G. Tantor of Hampton, was chesen.

Ezra Hali of Hartford, J. M. Morris of New-Haven, H. H. Starkweather of New-London, L. S. Newicz Pratt of Litchfield, Asa P. Woodward of Fairfiel miah Olney and Dwight Darcy of Windham, Le Fuller and Marcus Lillie of Tolland, Bartiett Ben Middlesex.

Middless.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Gen.
O. S. Ferry, made his appearance, and was received with
tremendous applause. When it had subsided he proceeded
to read the resolutions as follows:
Resolved. That the result of the elections of the last
Autumn affords new proof of the devotion of the American people to the fundamental principles of free govern-

Resolved, That the pending amendment to the Federa

result, and pledge ourselves that Connecticut, in this respect, shall emulate the example of her loyal eisted states.

"Resoleed, That the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution, in the generous magnanimity of the terms which it proposed to the late insurgents, deserved, and should have received, their grateful recognition; that its rejection by them proceeds from a still prevailing spirit of rebellion, and imposes upon the national authority the duty of cetablishing the Union upon none other than just and durable foundations that, in so doing, loyalty to the Republic should be recognized as the first of political virtues, and disloyalty as the worst of political crimes; and that the protection of all elizames throughout the Republic, in the exercise of the rights and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, should be invariably secured.

M"Resolved, That the only just basis of human governments is the consent of the governed; that, in a representative Republic such consent is expressed through the exercise of the suffrage by the individual elizae, and that the right to that exercise should not be unimited by distinction of race or color.

"Resolved, That in any revisions of the Revenue systems, the duties upon imports should be adjusted with a view to the encouragement of American industry, without impairing the public revenue, and that the burdens now imposed by increnal taxation should be alleviated as far as possible, and especially by the reduction of the existing taxes upon incomes and sales.

"Resolved, That in the administration of State policy we are in favor of a rigid economy of expenditure, and permanent provision for the steady reduction and final payment of the State debt.

"Resolved, That the Republican party is identified in its history and by its essential principles with the rights, the interest, and that the workingmen of Connecticut will receive at its hands every needed legislative remedy of the evils of which they complain.

"Resolved, That the prepart adulates have concerning the

responded with an eloquent address of about 30 minutes in length. After a speech by Mr. Trumbull the Convention and journed, having nominated the same officers with the exception offLieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, of were elected last year.

THE INDIANS.

TEN THOUSAND SAVAGES ON THE WAR PATH. IT TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBURE.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 24. - Accounts from the Plains state there are about 10,000 well-armed warriers upon the war path, and it is feared that they will pounce upon some exposed point.

Delegations from all the Kansas tribes of Indians leave to night for Washington in charge of Col. Murphy. The party numbers eighty, and will create quite a sensation in Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE NEW BREECH-LOADERS!

BASE BALL

BY THESTAPH TO THE PRINCES

HARTYORD, Jan. 24.—A. Convention of the Union

Base Ball Clubs of the State belonging to the National

Association will be able in the distributions.